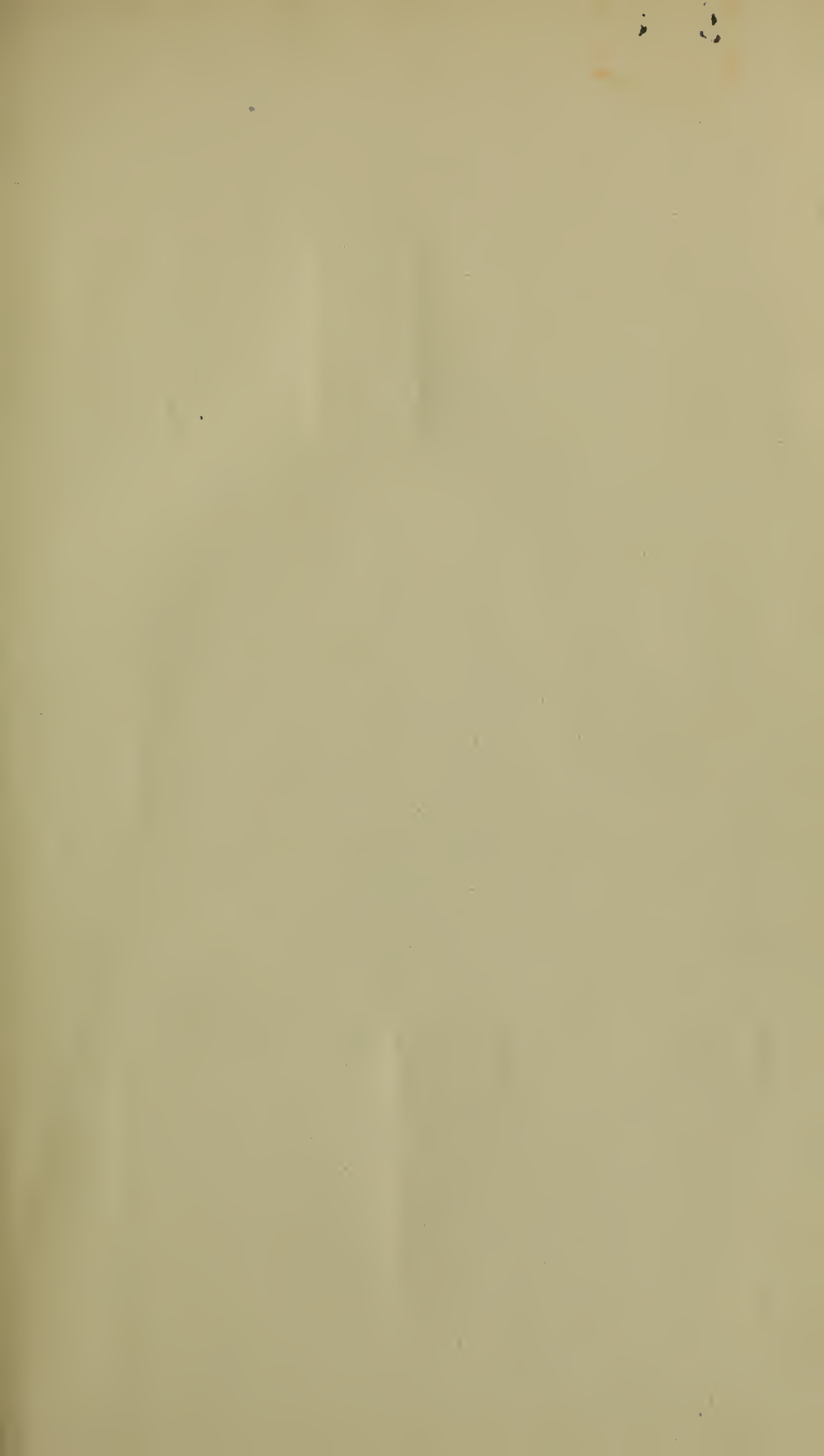


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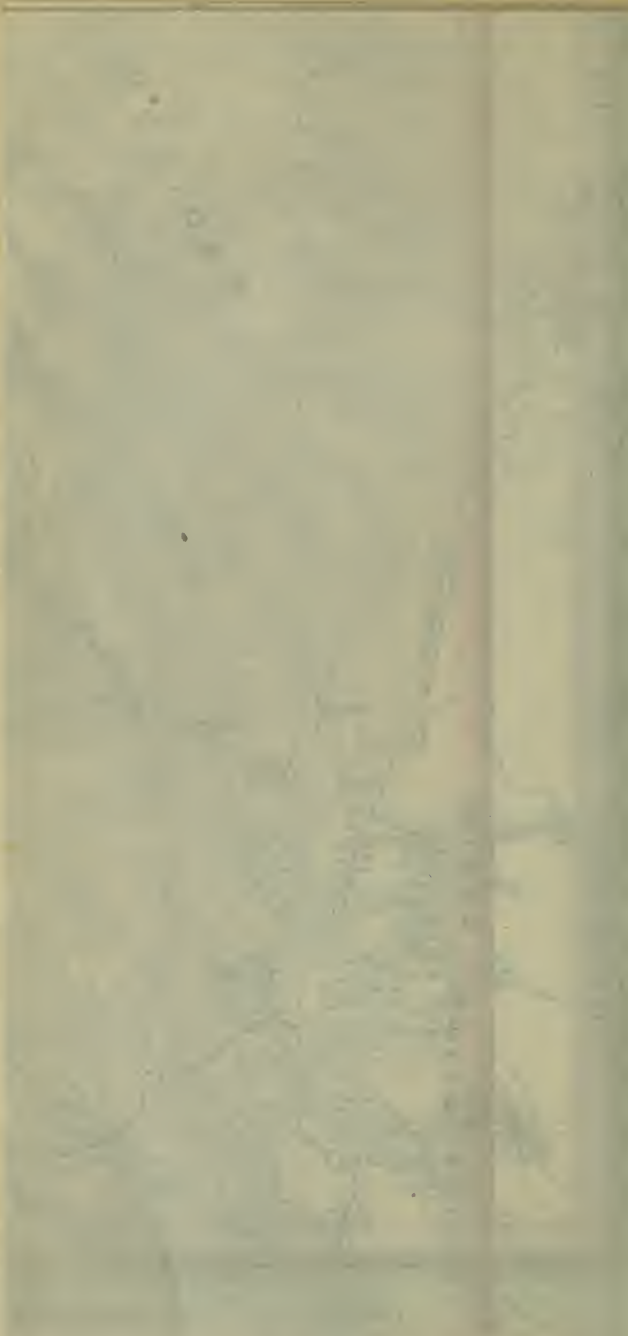
National Park Service,
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REPORT OF
THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1909



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REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
Yellowstone Park, Wyo., October 15, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to submit annual report of the conditions in the park from October 15, 1908, to the present date.

The Yellowstone National Park, set aside by act of March 1, 1872 (secs. 2474 and 2475, R. S., 17 Stat., 32), is located in the States of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. It has an area of about 2,142,720 acres, and an average altitude of about 8,000 feet.

TRAVEL.

The season of 1909 opened on June 5, about ten days earlier than usual. The early opening necessitated the expenditure of a large sum of money for shoveling snow. This expenditure was a total loss to the Government, as no permanent repairs were effected by it. As a matter of fact it was a detriment, as cutting a passageway through the snow banks for several miles made the roadway a gutter for the melting snow on the sides, and the roadbed was thereby seriously damaged. It is not believed advisable to attempt, in future, the opening up of the roads in advance of the probable melting of the snows.

The aggregate number of persons taking the park trip during the season of 1909 was as follows:

Travel in park during season of 1909.

Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company, entering via northern entrance-----	9,689
Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, entering via western entrance-----	5,905
Others at hotels, traveling with private or government transportation, bicyclers, foot travelers, etc-----	1,362
Total with regular companies-----	16,956
Wylie Permanent Camping Company:	
Entering park via northern entrance-----	5,024
Entering park via western entrance-----	2,693
	7,717
Other licensees of personally conducted camping parties-----	3,783
Total number camping, traveling with licensed transportation----	11,500
Making trip with private transportation as "camping parties"-----	3,307
Total number making tour of park-----	31,763
Making short trips with special licensees-----	782
Grand total of all visitors to the park, season of 1909-----	32,545

During the season 7,959 tourists took the trip across Yellowstone Lake with the T. E. Hofer Boat Company. Of this number 3,636 were traveling with the Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company, 1,300 with the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company,

1,941 with the Wylie Permanent Camping Company, and the balance, 1,082, were traveling with licensed and private camping parties.

Travel by the different entrances.

By the main gate on the north, Gardiner Station.....	20, 956
By the Madison River road on the west, Yellowstone Station.....	10, 380
By the road leading from Jackson Hole on the south, Snake River Station..	400
By the government road from Cody on the east, Sylvan Pass Station....	805
By the Cooke road, northeast corner, Soda Butte Station.....	4
Total.....	32, 545

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

The Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company owns 6 six-horse Concord coaches (used from Gardiner to Mammoth Hot Springs only), 87 four-horse Concord coaches, 43 surreys, 14 formation wagons, and 46 spring wagons, for use in transporting tourists through the reservation, in addition to necessary baggage, express, and freight wagons, carts, buggies, etc. These require the use of 675 horses in the park.

The Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company owns 103 passenger vehicles, consisting of 51 four-horse Concord coaches, 32 surreys, and 20 spring wagons, for use of tourists. This company had 319 horses in the park, but was obliged to hire additional teams to handle the travel from the west side.

The Wylie Permanent Camping Company owns 94 vehicles, of which 27 are Concord coaches, 63 mountain spring wagons, and 4 surreys. This company had 378 horses in the park.

In addition to the above, licenses were issued covering 181 wagons and 196 saddle and pack animals, for use in connection with tourist travel in the park.

ROADS.

The following notes are furnished by Capt. Wildurr Willing, United States Corps of Engineers, as to the work performed under his supervision:

Work in connection with the maintenance and repair of the improvements of the Yellowstone National Park for the season of 1909 was begun on March 11, by a small crew in the Gardiner Canyon, making repairs to the road and the retaining wall at the bend about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Gardiner.

The work of opening the roads was begun on May 1, when two snow crews, aggregating 65 men and 11 teams, were started from Mammoth Hot Springs. These crews were sent out twenty days earlier than in 1908, on account of the earlier opening of the tourist season and the great amount of snow on the ground. Snow was encountered practically all the way from Mammoth Hot Springs, and the road across the Continental Divide was not open for traffic until June 15. Clearing the snow itself was very costly, and the damage to the roads from the melting snow, running down the passages opened in the same, was considerable.

A crew was sent out on the Cooke City road on June 8 and has worked on this road from the park boundary to Mammoth Hot

Springs throughout the season, repairing washouts, removing slides, and replacing small bridges and culverts.

On June 14 a small party left Cody, Wyo., to repair and open up the east road to traffic. Only such work was done in the adjoining forest reserve as would insure the passing of vehicles. The road within the park was gone over pretty thoroughly, though the melting snow did some damage around Sylvan Pass after the crew had passed beyond it.

The south road was repaired as far as the Buffalo Fork of Snake River, with the exception of a bridge over Pacific Creek, which it was not thought advisable to reconstruct. A bridge over the Buffalo River was repaired.

The west road, including the two branches, was pretty thoroughly repaired during August and September, principally with the grader, as this is an earth road.

A party was sent over the Mount Washburn road as far as Tower Falls early in July to open it to traffic. Some snow was encountered on Mount Washburn, but the greater part of the work consisted in removing earth and rock slides from the road.

Bad washouts occurred on the Gardiner road during the very high water in the Gardiner River in June, necessitating the employment of a large force of men for a considerable period, to save the road to traffic. Washouts also occurred along Gibbon River and Spring Creek during this month. Many small bridges and culverts throughout the park washed out during the high water, among them being those at Willow Creek, Alum Creek, and Otter Creek.

During early July high water in Yellowstone Lake, with strong inshore winds, caused bad washouts on the Lake-Thumb road in the vicinity of the Lake Hotel and the Thumb Station. Substantial retaining walls were constructed to hold the road in these places, and the road was raised about 2 feet.

Early in the season repairs were made to the Mammoth Hot Springs-Gardiner road. Minor repairs were also made to the old road between the above points, and to the Bunsen Peak road.

The sprinkling system was inaugurated during the latter part of June, and was maintained over the greater portion of the main belt line until early in September.

Throughout the season repairs were made to the main belt line by small parties. The Lake-Thumb road, however, received little attention owing to the work rendered necessary by washouts along the lake.

A number of small bridges throughout the park were repaired, and new decking laid on some of the larger ones. Nearly all of the steel bridges were painted.

Near the end of the tourist season practically the entire belt line was gone over with graders and drags, and the roads were in very good condition at the close of the season.

There are extensive portions of the road, varying from 4 to 7 miles in length, which are not sprinkled. The difficulty with which water could be brought to these points and the cost of the pipe necessary, have been offered as reasons for the nonsprinkling. I believe that it would be advisable to expend the money necessary to properly equip the route with tanks and wagons, as the comfort of the traveling public is greatly increased by traveling over roads upon which there

is no dust. In fact, no other feature of the travel is so often remarked upon as the comfort arising from sprinkling. In addition to the comfort to the tourists there is also a saving to the roadbed by the use of water, as the maintenance of the road is greatly simplified if it is continually sprinkled.

The road leading from the west has been watered but little in times past, but as now about 40 per cent of the first-class travel enters from that side, the time has come when this road should be as well sprinkled as those in the other portions of the park. If a special appropriation could be obtained for the installation of a plant, the regular appropriation would be sufficient in future to operate it. The cost of installing this additional plant would be about \$15,000, or \$750 per mile.

Attention is invited to the desirability of the transportation companies utilizing the road over Mount Washburn, which was constructed at an expense of over \$100,000. The objects of building this road were two: First, to give tourists an opportunity of enjoying one of the finest views in the United States; and second, to avoid repeating a portion of the route in making a tour of the park. The route from the Grand Canyon to the Mammoth Hot Springs via Mount Washburn and Tower Falls is about 10 miles longer than the route via Norris, and is of course somewhat harder on stock. Moreover, there is no lunch station at Tower Falls. It is impracticable to use this route before July 15, and usually it can not be used after September 15. Of course if it were to be a part of the regular route it would be necessary to establish a lunch station at Tower Falls, which would materially increase the expense to the Yellowstone Park Association, and would be an entirely extra expense, as the crew there would be employed but a very short time and on certain days might not be employed at all. For the reasons mentioned it would be impracticable to make it a part of the regular tour, but it would be easy to arrange for people to have their lunches carried with them from the Canyon Hotel and to stop for luncheon by the wayside, in all cases where the tourists desired to do so, the company being authorized to make an additional charge of \$2.50 to pay for the extra work upon the stock. At present it is impossible for a tourist to go by the Mount Washburn route without paying for an additional day, though the length of time in making the trip is but a few hours in excess of that by the regular route.

FISH.

During the summer 50,000 eastern brook trout were received from the hatchery at Spearfish, S. Dak., of which 10,000 were planted in Glen Creek and 40,000 in Willow Creek; 5,000 land-locked salmon were also shipped in by the Fish Commission and planted in Yellowstone Lake; 400,000 black-spotted trout were planted by the United States Fish Commission in Cub Creek, on the eastern shore of Yellowstone Lake. These, however, were not shipped in, but were taken from the supply collected by the commission at the hatchery maintained in the park, which is a branch of, and maintained from, the regular hatchery at Spearfish, S. Dak. This subhatchery is the greatest field collecting station for the Rocky Mountain, or black-spotted, trout in the country. Mr. D. C. Booth, the superintendent, states that during the period it has been operated, covering nine years, over

33,000,000 eggs of the black-spotted species have been collected from Yellowstone Lake, and after being held until they reached a sufficient stage of development most of them were shipped to various parts of the country to be planted, some of them going to foreign lands. Over 12,000,000 of this number were collected during the past two years.

Mr. Booth also writes as follows:

It is to be regretted that so much sensational talk is each year given out to tourists and others by misinformed people with reference to the prevalence of parasites on the trout of Yellowstone Lake. It has been the experience of the writer, covering a period of nine years, and during that time handling several hundred thousand trout caught from Yellowstone Lake, that comparatively few are even affected, much less diseased, and from the fact that the eggs are carried long distances, thousands of miles in some instances, and arrive in better condition and produce healthier fry and fingerling trout, is positive proof that their parents are not the diseased specimens some people represent them as being.

At my request the Bureau of Fisheries recently had six special pack cans made and shipped to the park. These cans are intended for use in planting fish in streams that can not be reached by wagon—the cans to be carried on pack animals for long distances.

WILD ANIMALS.

ANTELOPE.

The herd of antelope which is fed at the alfalfa field during the winter and scatters throughout the mountains in the summer is evidently increasing. The preservation of this herd is due to the fence along the northern boundary and to the feeding of alfalfa during the winter. The natural instinct of the animal carries it down the valleys to escape the cold storms of the winter, and it was found that they would crawl beneath the fence where even small holes could be found. As soon as they succeeded in getting outside the fence they became the prey of all the ranchers and miners along the river. It therefore became necessary during the past winter to supplement the fence by wire netting, closing up all holes along gullies, in order to insure there being no possible hole through which they could crawl.

On March 19 a pair of antelope were shipped to the National Zoological Park at Washington, D. C., but unfortunately both died after reaching Washington. About 40 antelope died in the vicinity of the alfalfa field, where they spent most of the winter. An attempt was made to ascertain the cause of death, and from autopsies made it is believed that it was due to pneumonia.

DEER.

Both the black-tailed or mule deer and the white-tailed or Virginia deer are found in the park. About 500 of the former and 60 of the latter were fed alfalfa during the past winter; 250 black-tailed deer were seen daily on the parade at Fort Yellowstone, where they were fed. The others were to be seen between Gardiner and the fort, along the road leading between these two points, where hay was scattered three times a week. It was noted that nearly every female was accompanied by two fawns; in few instances was there but a single fawn. There was a considerable loss of life in March, due to

what was believed to be pneumonia, but even with this loss there was a large net increase over the number present during previous years.

On March 15 two fine female mule deer were shipped to the National Zoological Park at Washington, D. C., where they are reported doing well. Soon after their arrival in Washington they each had two fawns, two of which were reported as strong and healthy and doing well; the other two were weakly and soon died.

ELK.

A conservative estimate would place the number of elk in the park at between 30,000 and 40,000. Undoubtedly some little poaching is done on the borders of the park during the winter, but it is believed that this poaching is but limited in extent, and it is hoped to prevent it in future.

MOOSE.

Moose were seen on the Bechler River, in the southwestern portion of the park, and some were also seen in the southeastern portion. Whether they are increasing in number is not known, as no estimate has ever been formed of the number in the park at any given period.

BUFFALO.

WILD HERD.

A herd of 11 wild buffalo was seen on Cache Creek May 19, at which time a bull calf was caught and is being reared by a domestic cow at the buffalo corral. Another small herd of 9 was seen near Pelican Creek in April. Signs were also seen in the southwestern part of the park in July of this year.

FENCED HERD.

One old cow had to be killed in October, 1908, on account of old age and sickness, after the annual report of my predecessor had been forwarded. Her head was turned over to the National Zoological Park at Washington, D. C., as a specimen. One additional calf (female) was born in October of last year, also after the annual report had been made. Two old bulls have been killed during the past year—one because he became vicious and gored the keeper's horse to death; the other because he had become so lame as to be unable to walk. In the latter case, the lameness was due to the buffalo's having twisted some loose wire about his leg so tightly as to stop the circulation. The wire was so firmly embedded in the hair as to be invisible, and it was with great difficulty that the animal was separated from the herd in order to ascertain the trouble. An attempt was made to remove the wire, but the animal was so powerful that it was impossible to hold him, and it was ascertained that he would undoubtedly lose his foot, hence it was deemed wiser to kill him. In both cases the skeleton and skin were sent to the Smithsonian Institution to serve for mounted specimens.

The increase in the number of calves was gratifying, there being 22 calves this year, in addition to the one caught from the wild herd. The herd now numbers 95 animals.

Fourteen bulls were removed from the Lamar Valley to the pasture at Mammoth Hot Springs. This was done for two reasons: First, to remove the bulls from the herd in which the calves were present, as the bulls were continually fighting and endangering the lives of the calves; second, in order that the visiting tourists might be able to view them. Probably 10,000 tourists drove to the buffalo corral this summer in order to see these buffalo, it being the main feature of the stop at Mammoth Springs.

With the herd increasing as rapidly as it is, a greater area will be necessary to be used as a hay meadow next year. About 150 tons of hay have been put up this year, and this amount will have to be increased in future. Two thousand five hundred dollars has been appropriated for the maintenance of the buffalo in the past. This sum is now too small, as the herd has more than quadrupled in number. It is urgently requested that this appropriation be increased to \$4,000.

It is my intention to turn out one or two of the old bulls to join the wild herd if it again comes near the present corral. Last spring it approached within 3 miles. It is believed that these bulls will induce the herd to remain near the corrals, and if they are then fed they will become less wild, and may eventually be incorporated with the present herd.

BEAR.

Although bear are protected absolutely in the park, it seems rather remarkable that they are not increasing in numbers to any great extent. Though every year a large number of cubs are seen at each of the stations, the total number seen each year remains about the same. Whether or not after the hotel season closes they wander outside the limits of the park and become a ready prey of the visitors at the hunting lodges which surround the park is not known. It certainly seems highly probable.

COYOTES.

Quite a number of coyotes were killed last year—about 60 in all, but still they seem to increase. It is doubtful, however, if they kill much game, as the deer seem to be able to protect themselves. On several occasions last winter I saw deer chasing coyotes instead of being chased by them.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

About 70 mountain sheep were fed during the past winter. There seem to be but few lambs in the flock. These sheep are as tame as domesticated sheep, and in the spring, while going back and forth to the target range across the hills, bands of from 5 to 10 could be passed within 20 feet without their running away.

TRIALS OF OFFENDERS.

The following cases were tried before the United States Commissioner in the park since October 14, 1908:

1908.

- Oct. 22. United States *v.* Joseph Strukly. Charge, hunting wild animals in Yellowstone National Park. Defendant acquitted.
- Oct. 23. United States *v.* Joseph Strukly. Charge, violation of paragraph 11 of the Rules and Regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior for the management and care of Yellowstone National Park. Defendant committed to twenty days' imprisonment and ordered to pay costs.
- Oct. 30. United States *v.* Mike Brezvonik and John Petek. Charge, killing wild animals in Yellowstone National Park. Defendants fined \$100 each and costs, with forfeiture of guns.
- Nov. 12. United States *v.* Samuel T. Eagle. Charge, violation of paragraph 11 of the Rules and Regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the management and care of Yellowstone National Park. Defendant fined \$50 and costs.
- Nov. 14. United States *v.* Ham Peterson. Charge, same as in last case. Defendant fined \$50 and costs.
- Nov. 19. United States *v.* Hugh C. Donley. Charge, hunting wild animals in Yellowstone National Park. Defendant fined \$50 and costs.
- Nov. 21. United States *v.* Thomas M. Flynn. Charge, carrying firearms in Yellowstone National Park without the permission of the superintendent thereof. Defendant fined \$25, including costs.

1909.

- Apr. 21. United States *v.* John Graham and John Howell. Charge, violation of paragraph 6 of the Rules and Regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the management and care of Yellowstone National Park. Defendants ordered to pay costs of prosecution.

FOREST FIRES.

There have been no forest fires during the year.

TRAILS.

But few trails have been built through the park which could be used by scouts and others in making patrols, or by persons on pleasure bent. These trails have of recent years become practically impassable, due to fallen timber, washed out culverts, etc. They should be put in proper condition, and an effort will be made the coming year to do so.

INCREASED GARRISON.

On May 13, 1908, the garrison was increased to four troops of 100 men each. On the relief of the four troops of the Eighth Cavalry, but three troops of the Fifth Cavalry were sent to replace them. It was believed that this number would be sufficient to efficiently perform all the duties required of the troops in the park. The work, however, in the summer is very arduous, and it has developed that three troops do not furnish sufficient men to perform all the duties required. It is therefore earnestly recommended that the garrison be increased to four troops, or a full squadron.

A full pack train should also be furnished this post, in order that patrolling through the mountains can be properly performed, as it is

in the mountains that the poaching is done, and there should at all times be two or three patrols moving about the park, away from the beaten tracks.

ESTIMATES.

The following estimates of funds required for the ensuing year have been submitted: For administration and protection, including \$6,820 for salaries of chief clerk, 5 scouts, and a teamster, \$8,670; maintenance of buffalo, including \$1,920 for buffalo keeper and assistant, \$4,000; total, \$12,670.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendation of my predecessor that an appropriation be granted for the construction of a wire fence 5 miles in length on the western boundary line of the park, extending from the Madison River south, with a gateway entering from the railway station at Yellowstone, is renewed. The outpost station on the west side is 4 miles inside of the western boundary, and people enter and do shooting in the strip between the western boundary and the soldier station, pretending that they did not know that the boundary began west of the station.

Very respectfully,

H. C. BENSON,
Major, Fifth Cavalry, Acting Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

REGULATIONS OF JULY 2, 1908.

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Yellowstone National Park are hereby established and made public, pursuant to authority conferred by section 2475, Revised Statutes, United States, and the act of Congress approved May 7, 1894:

1. It is forbidden to remove or injure the sediments or incrustations around the geysers, hot springs, or steam vents; or to deface the same by written inscription or otherwise; or to throw any substance into the springs or geyser vents; or to injure or disturb, in any manner, or to carry off any of the mineral deposits, specimens, natural curiosities, or wonders within the park.

2. It is forbidden to ride or drive upon any of the geyser or hot-spring formations, or to turn stock loose to graze in their vicinity.

3. It is forbidden to cut or injure any growing timber. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel. When felling timber for fuel or for building purposes when duly authorized, stumps must not be left higher than 12 inches from the ground.

4. Fires shall be lighted only when necessary, and completely extinguished when not longer required. The utmost care must be exercised at all times to avoid setting fire to the timber and grass.

5. Hunting or killing, wounding or capturing any bird or wild animal, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed in the park under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be forfeited to the United States, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation, and the actual owner thereof was not a party to such violation. Firearms will only be permitted in the park on written permission from the superintendent thereof. On arrival at the first station of the park guard, parties having firearms, traps, nets, seines, or explosives will turn them over to the sergeant in charge of the station, taking his receipt for them. They will be returned to the owners on leaving the park.

6. Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden. Fishing may be prohibited by order of the superintendent of the park in any of the waters of the park or limited therein to any specified season of the year, until otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

7. No person will be permitted to reside permanently or to engage in any business in the park without permission, in writing, from the

Department of the Interior. The superintendent may grant authority to competent persons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion, and no pack trains shall be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

8. The herding or grazing of loose stock or cattle of any kind within the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over the roads of the park, is strictly forbidden, except in such cases where authority therefor is granted by the Secretary of the Interior. It is forbidden to cut hay within the boundaries of the park, excepting for the use of the wild game, and such other purposes as may be authorized by the Secretary of the Interior or the park superintendent.

9. No drinking saloon or barroom will be permitted within the limits of the park.

10. Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed within the park, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public, upon buildings on leased ground.

11. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who violate any of the foregoing rules, will be summarily removed from the park, and will not be allowed to return without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior or the superintendent of the park.

12. It is forbidden to carve or write names or other things on any of the mileposts or signboards, or any of the platforms, seats, railings, steps, or any structures or any tree in the park.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subjected to a fine as provided by the act of Congress approved May 7, 1894, "to protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes," of not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

INSTRUCTIONS OF JULY 2, 1908.

(1) The feeding, interference with, or molestation of any bear or other wild animal in the park in any way by any person not authorized by the superintendent is prohibited.

(2) *Fires*.—The greatest care must be exercised to insure the complete extinction of all camp fires before they are abandoned. All ashes and unburned bits of wood must, when practicable, be thoroughly soaked with water. Where fires are built in the neighborhood of decayed logs, particular attention must be directed to the extinguishment of fires in the decaying mold. Fire may be extinguished where water is not available by a complete covering of earth, well packed down. Care should be taken that no lighted match, cigar, or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

(3) *Camps*.—No camp will be made at a less distance than 100 feet from any traveled road. Blankets, clothing, hammocks, or any other article liable to frighten teams must not be hung at a nearer distance than this to the road. The same rule applies to temporary stops, such as for feeding horses or for taking luncheon.

Many successive parties camp on the same sites during the season, and camp grounds must be thoroughly cleaned before they are abandoned. Tin cans must be flattened and, with bottles, cast-off clothing, and all other débris, must be deposited in a pit provided for the purpose. When camps are made in unusual places where pits may not be provided, all refuse must be hidden where it will not be offensive to the eye.

(4) *Bicycles*.—The greatest care must be exercised by persons using bicycles. On meeting a team the rider must stop and stand at side of road between the bicycle and the team—the outer side of the road if on a grade or curve. In passing a team from the rear, the rider should learn from the driver if his horses are liable to frighten, in which case the driver should halt and the rider dismount and walk past, keeping between the bicycle and the team.

(5) *Fishing*.—All fish less than 6 inches in length should at once be returned to the water with the least damage possible to the fish. No one person shall catch more than twenty fish in one day.

(6) *Dogs*.—Dogs and cats are not permitted in the park.

(7) *Grazing animals*.—Only animals actually in use for purposes of transportation through the park may be grazed in the vicinity of the camps. They will not be allowed to run over any of the formations, nor near to any of the geysers or hot springs; neither will they be allowed to run loose within 100 feet of the roads.

(8) *Hotels*.—All tourists traveling with the authorized transportation companies, whether holding hotel coupons or paying cash, are allowed the privilege of extending their visit in the park at any of the hotels without extra charge for transportation. However, twenty-four hours' notice must be given to the managers of the transportation companies for reservations in other coaches.

(9) *Boat trip on Yellowstone Lake*.—The excursion boat on Yellowstone Lake plying between the Lake Hotel and the Thumb Lunch Station at the West Bay is not a part of the regular transportation of the park, and an extra charge is made by the boat company for this service.

(10) *Driving on roads of park*.—(a) Drivers of vehicles of any description, when overtaken by other vehicles traveling at a faster rate of speed, shall, if requested to do so, turn out and give the latter free and unobstructed passageway.

(b) Vehicles, in passing each other, must give full half of the roadway. This applies to freight outfits as well as any other.

(c) Racing on the park roads is strictly prohibited.

(d) Freight, baggage, and heavy camping outfits on sidehill grades throughout the park will take the outer side of the road while being passed by passenger vehicles in either direction.

(e) In making a temporary halt on the road for any purpose, excepting for lunch or camp, all teams and vehicles will be pulled to one side of the road far enough to leave a free and unobstructed passageway.

(f) In rounding sharp curves on the roads, like that in the Golden Gate Canyon, where the view ahead is completely cut off, drivers will slow down to a walk. Traveling at night is prohibited except in cases of emergency.

(g) Transportation companies, freight and wood contractors, and all other parties and persons using the park roads will be held liable for violation of these instructions.

(h) Pack trains will be required to follow trails whenever practicable. During the tourist season, when traveling on the road and vehicles carrying passengers are met, the pack train must move off the road not less than 100 feet and await the passage of the vehicle.

(i) During the tourist season pack animals, loose animals, or saddle horses, except those ridden by duly authorized persons on patrol or other public duties, are not permitted on the coach road between Gardiner and Fort Yellowstone.

(k) Riding at a gait faster than a slow trot on the plateaus near the hotels where tourists and other persons are accustomed to walk is prohibited.

(l) Mounted men on meeting a passenger team on a grade will halt on the outer side until the team passes. When approaching a passenger team from the rear warning must be given, and no faster gait will be taken than is necessary to make the passage, and if on a grade the passage will be on the outer side. A passenger team must not be passed on a dangerous grade.

(m) All wagons used in hauling heavy freight over the park roads must have tires not less than 4 inches in width. This order does not apply to express freight hauled in light spring wagons with single teams.

(11) *Miscellaneous*.—Automobiles are not permitted in the park.

Persons are not allowed to bathe near any of the regularly traveled roads in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

All complaints by tourists and others as to service, etc., rendered in the reservation should be made to the superintendent in writing before the complainant leaves the park.

(12) The penalty for disregard of these instructions is summary ejection from the park.

Information relative to side trips in the park and the cost thereof can be procured from those authorized to transport passengers through or to provide for camping parties in the park, also at the office of the superintendent.

REGULATIONS OF OCTOBER 11, 1900, GOVERNING THE IMPOUNDING AND DISPOSITION OF LOOSE LIVE STOCK.

Horses, cattle, or other domestic live stock running at large or being herded or grazed in the Yellowstone National Park without authority from the Secretary of the Interior will be taken up and impounded by the superintendent, who will at once give notice thereof to the owner, if known. If the owner is not known, notices of such impounding, giving a description of the animal or animals, with the brands thereon, will be posted in six public places inside the park and in two public places outside the park. Any owner of any animal thus impounded may, at any time before the sale thereof, reclaim the same upon proving ownership and paying the cost of notice and all expenses incident to the taking up and detention of

such animal, including the cost of feeding and caring for the same. If any animal thus impounded shall not be reclaimed within thirty days from notice to the owner or from the date of posting notices, it shall be sold at public auction at such time and place as may be fixed by the superintendent after ten days' notice, to be given by posting notices in six public places in the park and two public places outside the park, and by mailing to the owner, if known, a copy thereof.

All money received from the sale of such animals and remaining after the payment of all expenses incident to the taking up, impounding, and selling thereof, shall be carefully retained by the superintendent in a separate fund for a period of six months, during which time the net proceeds from the sale of any animal may be claimed by and paid to the owner upon the presentation of satisfactory proof of ownership, and if not so claimed within six months from the date of sale such proceeds shall be turned into the Yellowstone National Park fund.

The superintendent shall keep a record in which shall be set down a description of all animals impounded, giving the brands found on them, the date and locality of the taking up, the date of all notices and manner in which they were given, the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the amount for which each animal was sold and the cost incurred in connection therewith, and the disposition of the proceeds.

The superintendent will, in each instance, make every reasonable effort to ascertain the owner of animals impounded and to give actual notice thereof to such owner.



REPORT OF



